

## Book Review

**Medical Clinics of North America.** Volume 3, Number 2 (September, 1919). New York Number. 300 pages. Published bi-monthly. W. B. Saunders Company. 1919. Price per year, \$10.

**W. T. Longcope:** Cerebral and spinal manifestations of purpura haemorrhagica. **Leo Buerger:** Cystitis; discussion regarding its therapy. **G. R. Pisek:** Common disorders of childhood. **H. O. Mosenthal:** Symptoms and treatment of retention of waste products in nephritis. **W. W. Herrick** and **A. M. Dannenberg:** Recurring meningococcic meningitis. **A. F. Chase:** Value of chemical blood examinations in diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment of some constitutional conditions. **G. S. Willis:** Radium therapy. **M. A. Rothchild** and **A. O. Wilensky:** Cholelithiasis. **M. H. Kahn:** Functional diagnosis of the heart. **A. R. Lamb:** Flint murmur. **A. S. Blumgarten:** Vagotonia and sympathicotonia as aids in diagnosis and treatment of endocrine condition. **H. F. Wolf:** Physical therapy in locomotor ataxia. **I. W. Held:** Discussion on the splenomegalies.

**Geriatrics.** By Malford W. Thewlis. 250 pages. Illustrated. C. V. Mosby Company. 1919. Price, \$3.

This book of 242 pages discusses in an interesting way the diseases of the aged. It is an exceedingly helpful book for any physician who has much to do with the old as in soldiers' homes or in asylums. The book contains much which will be of interest also to the general practitioner, a considerable portion of whose work must be done amongst the old. Dr. Thewlis discusses the public neglect of the aged, the value of old age, the hygienic care of the aged, their work, the care of their eyes, the problems of the senile mind, their gastrointestinal troubles, their tendency to arteriosclerosis, nephritis and bronchitis. He makes a number of practical suggestions, and points out some of the things which one must avoid. Thus, most of us know that it is not wise to keep old people in bed after fractures or other illnesses, but we do not all appreciate the importance of other things which he mentions.

W. C. A.

**The Medical Clinics of North America.** Volume III, Number IV (The Boston Number, January, 1920). Octavo of 316 pages, 43 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1920. Published bi-monthly. Price, per clinic year: paper, \$12.00. Cloth, \$16.00.

**H. A. Christian:** Defects in membranous bones, exophthalmos and diabetes insipidus; an unusual syndrome of dyspituitarism. **E. P. Joslin:** Diabetes of long duration. **W. H. Robey:** Pericarditis. **E. A. Locke:** Malignant disease of the lungs probably secondary to a hypernephroma of kidneys. **M. J. Rosenau:** Studies in food poisoning. **J. P. O'Hare:** Vascular hypertension. **C. W. McClure:** Gout. **G. R. Minot:** Two cases with chronic gastrointestinal symptoms. **F. T. Lord:** Certain types of pneumonia and serum treatment. **P. D. White:** Diagnostic value of electro-cardiography of hearts beating regularly. **R. I. Lee:** Albuminuria in young men. **F. M. Rackemann:** Asthma, hay-fever and allied conditions. **J. H. Means:** Hyperthyroidism—toxic goitre. **Reginald Fritz:** Surgical anaesthetics in diabetes mellitus. **F. B. Talbot:** Whooping cough. **Stanley Cobb:** Treatment of psychoneurotic. **L. H. Spooner:** Laboratory diagnosis.

**Narcotic Drug Problem.** By Ernest S. Bishop. 165 pages. New York: Macmillan Company. 1920.

In this book the author presents his experiences with theories of, and deductions from the narcotic drug addictions as he has analyzed them while a practicing physician in various New York hospitals and clinics.

He regards the unfortunate addict not as a "dope fiend" but as an individual extremely sick with so-called "addiction disease," who requires his narcotic to keep him in a fair state of efficiency.

He is in favor of a clinic where the addict, many of whom he regards worthy, may obtain narcotics at cost price, until further investigation of the problem leads to means of ultimate cure.

The author pleads for investigation, research, publicity and education in regard to the use and abuse of narcotics.

As an appendix, there are the personal histories of several addicts, which coincide very well with the views expressed by the author in his book.

L. L. S.

**The Surgical Clinics of Chicago.** Volume IV, Number I (February, 1920). Octavo of 231 pages, 83 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1920. Published bi-monthly. Price, per year: Paper, \$12.00; Cloth, \$16.00.

**A. D. Bevan:** Branchial cyst. Intestinal obstruction. Appendical abscess simulating carcinoma of ascending colon. Imperforate anus. Gauze sponge left in gall bladder; removal after interval of eleven years. **E. W. Andrews:** Chronic cholecystitis and cholelithiasis with positive X-Ray diagnosis. Two cases of myeloma. **D. N. Eisendrath:** Inguinal route in femoral herniotomy. **Kellogg Speed:** Prolapsus recti. **Dr. Gatewood:** Stricture of the esophagus. Dislocation of the hip with fracture of the acetabulum. **P. H. Kreuscher:** Carcinoma of esophagus. **A. A. Strauss:** Congenital pyloric stenosis. **Carl Beck:** Ectropion of lower lid. Plastic on the heel. Ununited fracture of tibia and fibula—repair by open operation and wiring of fragments. **C. B. Davis:** Lymphosarcoma of spine. Extradural fibroma of the spine. Ulnar paralysis. **L. L. MacArthur:** Sarcoma of the posterior tibial nerve—Excision—Removal of metastatic foci in retroperitoneal lymph-glands three months later. **G. D. J. Griffin:** Empyema—A brief resume of treatment. **B. F. Davis:** Traumatic separation of upper femoral epiphysis. **G. L. McWhorter:** Circumcision: Technic of local anesthesia. Arthrotomy of knee-joint under local anesthesia for removal of medial meniscus. **C. M. McKenna:** Cysts of the epididymis and vas. Hydrocele and amputation of the scrotum. Sarcoma of bladder. **Carey Culbertson:** Ligament shortening in treatment of retroflexion of uterus. **E. L. Cornell:** Kronig Cesarean section. **R. L. Moodie:** Studies in paleopathology—The diseases of the ancient Peruvians, and some account of their surgical practices.

**The Economy of the Animal Kingdom.** By Emanuel Swedenborg; translated from the Latin by Rev. Augustus Cissold. M. A. In 2 volumes, 996 pages. New York: The New Church Press.

Here are two books written by Swedenborg, dealing with anatomy, physiology and philosophy, taking up such subjects as the composition of the blood, a description of the arteries and veins, the formation of the chick in the egg, fetal circulation, the heart of the turtle and many other similar subjects which one would hardly imagine would interest a theological philosopher such as Swedenborg. It is not very likely that the modern

medical student will read any of these books written by a mystic about three centuries ago, but it would be worth his while to glance over them, if he came across no other little gem of wisdom than this: Speaking of the various investigators in anatomy and physiology, he says there are some born for experimental observation and endowed with keen insight. "There are others again who enjoy a natural faculty for contemplating facts already discovered, and eliciting their causes. Both are peculiar gifts, and are seldom united in the same person. Besides, I found, when intently occupied in exploring the secrets of the human body, that as soon as I discovered anything that had not been observed before, I began (seduced probably by self-love) to grow blind to the most acute lucubrations and researches of others, and to originate the whole series of inductive arguments from my particular discovery alone."

In reading this work of Swedenborg one is reminded very much of the synthetic philosophy of Herbert Spencer. It is the assembling of the observation and wisdom of others by means of which the author constructs a philosophy which to him answers the questions of life. Through the various chapters he leads up by rational process to the approximate location of the human soul which he establishes in the ebb and flow of the cerebral-spinal fluid in the ventricles of the brain; that is, so far as one can understand Swedenborg. But, of course, he says, this is only the material manifestation of the activity of the higher cause which operates upon this particular part of the anatomy.

In the light of modern investigation, Swedenborg would probably go a little further in placing his finger upon the exact spot where the soul ultimately rests. If you have a liking for deep obstruse thought, read Swedenborg. It has a very calming effect upon the emotions.

## Clinical Department

### CASE HISTORIES FROM THE CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA MEDICAL SCHOOL AND HOSPITALS.

Case No. 6. March 8, 1915. P. R. Male. American. 2½ years of age. No. 8849.

**Complaint:** Twitching of extremities, vomiting, fever.

**Family History:** Father, mother, two brothers and one sister alive and well. No dead children and no miscarriages. No history of tuberculosis in the family or exposure to it.

**Past History:** Full term, normal delivery, birth weight, 7½ pounds. Breast fed for 16 months, supplemented after the 6th month by Nestle's Food. Present diet chiefly milk (commercial), fruit and vegetables. He had bronchitis when 6 months of age. At the age of 1½ years there was an acute cervical adenitis of the left side ending in suppuration and requiring incision. After a discharge persisting 4 weeks the condition apparently entirely healed. He had pertussis when one year and eleven months and coughed for 3 months; measles when two years and one month, at which time he was very ill for 3 weeks and for 2 days was in a "stupor." He has been subject to frequent colds and sore throat. The digestion and appetite have always been good.

**Present Illness:** Three weeks before entry the child contracted a severe cold which was accompanied by much malaise and anorexia. Five days before entry he became much worse; he complained of being tired, was irritable and refused to play. At this time there was a slight discharge from the right ear. Three days later he seemed very much worse, vomited twice and there was a temperature of 102°F. There were no convulsions, but frequent twitchings of the arms and legs. The bowels were constipated. Castor oil caused the passage of several foul smelling watery

### FINDINGS IN CEREBRO-SPINAL FLUID

Types	Amount	Pressure	Character	Clot	Cell Count	Differential	Organisms
Normal	5-10	None	Clear	Absent	5-10	Monos. or Endothel.	None
Meningismus	5-20	Slight	Clear	Absent Small or Fibrin	5-80	Monos. Predominating	None
Poliomyelitis	10-50	Slight	Clear	+ Early — Late	10-500	Monos. Predom. acutely. Polys. late, if at all	None
Encephalitis	10-60	Slight	Clear	Absent or Slight	10-100	Monos. Predominating	None
Tuberculous	10-100	Moderate	Clear to Opalescent	Fine	15-200 (+)	Monos. Predominating	B. Tbc.
Epidemic C.-S. Fever	10-100	Marked	Cloudy	Marked	80-800 (+)	Polys. Predominating	Diplococcus of Weichselbaum
Pneumococcus and Streptococcus	10-100	Marked	Cloudy	Marked	80-800 (+)	Polys. Predominating	Pneumococcus or Streptococcus
Others	10-100	Marked	Opalescent to Cloudy	Marked	40-400 (+)	Polys. Predom. Influenza Oc. Monos.	Various